NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Progress of the Webraska Question.

Speeches of Gen. Cass and Messrs Cooper and Brodhead.

WHOLESALE GRANTS OF LANDS FOR RAILROADS.

Behate on the Proposed Strengthening of the Navy in the House.

THE COMING ELECTION OF PUBLIC PRINTER.

Prospect that the Administration Candidates will be Swamped.

BUSINESS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL IN THE SENATE.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM. Harine Disasters--- Harket Reports.

The Latest from Washington. EN. CASS' SPEECE—HOUSE PRINTER—ANTICIPATED DEVEAT OF THE ADMINISTRATION—THE HAVANA AND LONDON CONSULSHIPS—STRENGTHENING THE

Emazo as nounced some time ago it would be: a labored regret that the bitter our should be present to his lips, a wall at the unesasonableness of the measure, and a promise, notwithstanding, to vote for it. Alas' such leaders, that Mr. Harris may be put is nomination, as adminis-trater of the late Gen. Armstrong, and for the benefit of the Misses Armstrong. If he is elected Judge Nicholson would be packed off in quick time. In any event it is said the defeat of the administration is certain. We shall ers by the President, as also the Consulate at Ha-

Mr. Bosook deserves credit for his attempt to get the

ONSULS CONFIRMED—THE M'DONOUH WILL CASS— SPIRITUALIST CONVENTION, ETC.
The Seaste has confirmed the following as U. S. Con-nais:—S. C. Pelkinton, of Ky, to Tehunutepec; Francis d. Elle, of Ohio, to Busines Ayres; and F. B. Wells, of

feDonogh will in all its parts.
The heavy rain yesterday did much damage here and

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1854. Mr. Saward, (free soil) of N. Y., presented petitions from Allen county, Michigan, against the Rebreaks bill; also the proceedings of the citizens of Albion and Leroy, New York; and petitions from Tiggs and Ontario counties, to the same effect.

from New Hampshire, two from Massachusetts, and one from Ohio, of the same kind.

Mr. Evment, (whig) of Mass., presented the memorial

Mr. Class presented potitions from New York and Ohio for the repeal of the Fugitive Stave sot, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the repeal of all tauss for taking slaves in payment of debts due in the United States. They were all laid on the table.

shvery in the District of Columbia, and the repeal of all taus for taking alares in payment of debts due in the United States. They were all laid on the table.

The bill granting land to Louisians for a railroad from Shreveport to Mississippi river was taken up and passed. The bill granting land to Visconain for a railroad from Madison to the Mississippi river was taken up and passed. The bill granting land to Visconain for a railroad from Madison to the Mississippi river was taken up and passed. The bill granting land to Alabama for a railroad from Memissippi liver, but the city of Mobils, was taken up and passed. The bill granting land to Alabama for a railroad from Memphis, on the Alabama river, to Guster's landing, on the Fennesses river, and a railroad from Memphis, on the Mississippi river, to connect with the Nashville and Charleston railroad, was taken up and passed.

The bill granting land to Alabama for a railroad from Memphis, on the Mississippi river, to connect with the Nashville and Charleston railroad, was taken up and passed.

The bill granting land to California for a railroad from Memphis on the Mississippi river, but Mississippi river, and from Shockhou to Sonora, was taken up and passed.

The bill granting land to Arkansas for a railroad in that State was passed.

Lante for the Discourt, For.

Mr. Dawan, (whig) or Ga., raid he never saw such pleasant amilis g faces as were sow to be seen among the Senators from the new States. They had got all they wanted. No moment, he was sure, was more opportune to ask them to mix a Hittle humanity with their land distribution. He, therefore, hoped the new States would make so objections to taking up and passing the bill granting land to the old and the new States for the support of the hedigest, insues, deaf and dumb, and the bill was layed. It was just and right.

Mr. Guster, (cenn.) of Ga., hoped that the bill would be passed. It was just and right.

Mr. Guster, of Ga., and the bill was imperfect, so far a regarded his finite, and he desired time to of

not be maintained for a moment. The territory sequired from Mexico, was now, o'r as alongessional action was consersed, in exactly the same condition respecting shevery, as it was when acquired. The profibition of it is Chiffornia was not the act of Congress, but by the exaction of the right of the projet there to determine the question for themselves. Historical was not more right of the control of the cont

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ind, said it was well known that the printer to the House was dead; and, conceiving the effice to be now vacant, he offered a resolution that the House will, to morrow at \$0'clock, present to elect a printer to serve for the remainder of the present Congress, in place of Robert Armstrong, deceased.

Mr. DRAM, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to postpone the election till Monday next.

tion till Monday next.

Mr. CAMPRITI, (free soil) of Ohio, suggested that it

and the members of the House ought to have an oppor tunity to make up their minds as to voting on the sub

consider and inquire whether any new consider the public printer an officer of the House, and moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Davis differed from Mr. Jones, and quoted the law to show that the printer is an elective officer, as much as the Speaker, Doorkeeper, Syrjeant-at-Arms, or Post

From the State Capital.
LBGISLATIVE SUSTRESS—THE ATLANTIC AND PACT-PIO BAILBOAD CUMPANY—BRIDERY AT ELECTIONS
—LIEFS ON BRAL ESTATE—TEMPERANCE—DEATH
OF ASSEMBLYMAN MONTFORT, STC.

A quorum of the members of the Senate was promptly in attendance at tee c'clock this morning, being an hour earlier than any former day during the session, in obscience to a resolution adopted on a previous day. Business was entered upon with considerable activity and unanimity. Mr. Senator Field gave notice that he intended to

nimity. Mr. Senator Field gave notice that he intended to introduce a bill to abolish all laws for the collection of debts below firty dollars, to take effect on the fourth day of July next. Why not go the entire length of the radical Teformers, and abolish all laws relating to the collection of Cebts, be the sums ever so large or small? The principle, whether applied to fifty dollars or fifty thou sand dollars, is identicall, and we can hardly think, when the honorable Senator undertakes to convince the Senator of the honorable Senator undertakes to convince the Senator of the honorable Senator undertakes to convince the Senator of the honorable Senator undertakes to convince the Senator of the last legislature incorporating twenty or thirty parsons of this Seate into an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Compsuy; so thinks the Hon. Mr. Hopkins, who intends to introduce a bill repealing the charter of that company. Perhaps the right kind of names are not mentioned as corporators, or probably the Senator is not particularly anxious that the State of New York shall have the honor of facilitating the great project. Suppose the law is repealed: why then the same individuals would apply to the Legislature of Wisconsin, or, peradventure, Nebraska, for a charter, where it can easily be obtained, provided the latter lack in Ferritory becomes organized under the Douglas programme

Our while friends are not particularly anxious to amend

said clarks and registers shall be six cents a year for such search.

Mr. Bishop seat up a bill conserving insolvent debtors, which is of a highly interesting character. As the merchante of the city of New York are interested in it, it is thought proper to furnish them with an early copy — An Act to amend the bird criticle of the first title of Chapter Each. The copie of the first title of Chapter Each The copie of the first title of the first ti

Serator Barnand offered the following, which was pan

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

To authorise the New York and Eric Bank to locate at Buffalo.
To interprete the Eric County Savings Bank.
The Tamperance bill was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Horsus, the dwelling house was exempted from search where liquor is suspected of being concealed, at or near a place of ammer ment.

The committee agreed to strike out the words in the section authorsing the destruction of liquor, "together with the vescels which contain it."

Mr. Horsus moved to strike out the second section, which defines jarers, but the committee refused.

Mr. Your moved to strike out an unch of the thirty-second section as provides "that pro of the sale or keeping of liquor shall be sufficient to sustain an averment of an unlawful sale or keeping."

Art. Horsus said the section was an unprecedented provision. To strike out the wo do "or keeping" would be sufficient. To strike out the wo do "or keeping" would be sufficient. To strike out the wo do "or keeping" would be sufficient. To this the committee agreed.

Mr. Coosy moved to strike out all compensation to complainants, the bill was demanded by high moral duty. Let. his motive actuate men. The provision was strick out.

The committee reported progress.

The death of Mr. Montfort was announced, and the

Assembly.

Almany, Feb. 27, 1954,
mile apportud
rior of the Granite Insurance Com-In relation to the powers of Commissioners of Emi-

By the bark Swap, at this port, we have Buen on the United States was at three per cent discount, an

with any degree of pertainty.

ing to go shead on her own account.

Marine Disasters.

The bark Closlis, Capt Ingraham, of Themaston, From St. Marks, loaded with cotton, came ashere yesterday about one o'clock, on Sandy Hook, abreast of the Highlands. The crew were saved. The cargo is consigned to Smallwood, Arderson & Co., and the vessel to R. W. split and maintopeall yard carried away

PORTLAND, Me. Feb. 27, 1854.
The bark N. W. Bridge, of Portland, Woodbury, mas-

ter, from Matanuas for this port, went ashore last night on Bunber's Island, off Cape Porpoise, and bilged. The crow were all saved. DETENTION OF THE NEW YORK STEAMER—ACCIDENTS TO SCHOONERS, BTO. Norpole, Feb. 27, 1854.

The mail steamer Jamestowa, from New York, did not arrive here till 9 o'clock this morning, having laid to for fourteen hours jesterday, owing to heavy weather, off Hig

in thirty-are days from Maine, for Bailimore, with io sol bowsprit, jibboom and bow, and bulwarks stove. The schooner Sarah Mitchel, from New York bound o shains and was driven to sea.

Munificent Bequests.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 37, 1854. The will of the late Elliott Crescon distributes \$127,054.

The will of the late Elliott Crescon distributes \$127,000 for the philanthropic objects—including \$50,000 for the American Suncay School Unica; \$10,000 for the School of Design; \$10,000 to the Historical Society; \$10,000 for a Design; \$10,000 to the Historian Sciency; \$10,000 for a measurest to William Peon: \$10,000 to the Estacopal Missions to Port Crescon, Africa; \$6,000 to the Estacopal Saminary at Alexandria; \$5,000 to the Hospital for the Insane; \$6,000 to Philadelphia city for planting trees; besides sums to various recevolent institutions of the city.

Batmmone Feb. 27, 1364.
We have had no mail to-day south of Washington.
damage to the Philadelphia Rathead by the storm the
been repaired, and the express train came through in

BAYANNAN, Feb. 28, 1364.
In consequer as of the stormy weather, the steamship Florida did not leave here for New York until this

for New York, did not leave here until this morning, being 'etained by heavy weather.

The, steamship Southerner, Capt. Ewan, arrived here on Satterday from New York.

that Senator Crittenden has declared against the Nebras

Easton, Pa , Feb. 27, 1864. The storm on Saturday caused much demage in this

but both rivers are now falling.
The Morrisonnal is somewhat damaged.

An engine was well up the Belvicere Reliroad to apper-tain the extent conthe damage done on the road, and when returning, the track over a culvert at Spring Garden fifteen miles below here, gave way, and the engine was precipitated down an embankment into the river, se-

Boston, Feb. 25, 1854.

The Whig Anti-Nebraska Meeting-Organization of the Public Library Commission-New Na-hant Hotel-New Steamer-Discussion on the Liquer Law Postponed by the Legislature-Rivalry for the Whig Leadersh p in the House-City Expenses for 1854—The Chapman Case—Convention of Editors and Publishers—Confirmation of Massachusetts Postmasters-Revival of the Miller Belusion-Baptisms into the Church of the Second Advent-Prospect of a Row in a Libel

The anti-Nebraska meeting at Faneuil Hall, on the 23d, was a regular whig affair. The President, Mr. Eliot, who succeeded Mr. Winthrop as our representative in 1850, when that gentleman took Mr. Webster's place as U.S. Senator, and who voted for the compromise of 1850, is a whig. Of the sixty-five vice-Presidents, all but one or two were whigs. The eight Secretaries-who had nothing to do, and divid ed the labor and proceeds among their number in the most equitable manner—were all contributed by the whig party. The resolves were reported by a whig. All the speakers were whigs—Messrs. Eliot, Stevenson, Hilliard, Biagden, Quincy, Winthrop and Lawrence—the old whig leaders, you will see, getting into line. The only letter read at the meeting, and a very well written one it was, too, was from a Governor Clifford; and that was read by a whig, Mr. Eustis. The meeting was called to order by a whig, and adjourned on motion of another whig. The speeches were good, and the meeting was nuous, though the severity of the weather must have kept many away. The whigs are in high spirits in consequence of the aspect of political affairs, for they cook upon this Nebraska business as having settled ness of the democracy for a long time to

The committee on the public library, of our Common Council, have reported an ordinance providing for the election of a board of six commissioners, one from the Council, one Alderman, two trustees of the library, and two from the citizens at large. The ornance prescribes the duties of the commissioners relative to their making contracts, and so forth, and provides for other matters.

Our city government has been turning out a number of policemen, and also a lot of the watchmen. It is not known whether this has anything to do with politics or Lot. The notices to leave came very unsaid that the parties were asked if they ever, or on any occasion, made use of liquor; and those who said yes, without being allowed time for explanation, were be very temperate mea.

The pleasure seeking world may be interested in learning that a new hotel is to be erected at Nahaut, learning that a new hotel is to be erected at Nahant, or, to speak with literal correctness, the old hotel is to be so thoroughly improved in various ways as to make it in every respect a new concern. It is to be enlarged, many changes are to be made in its arrangements, it is to be refurnished from sky-parlor to the cellar, and will be placed under the charge of one of the most competent landlords in the country.

Great complaints have been made that the hotel accommodations hitherto afforded by Nahant have been of an inferior order, and that liquor has been so in discriminately sold as to produce for the place a character for rowdyism. How well founded these character for rowdyism. How well founded these character for rowdyism. How well founded these competents are competent and the character for rowdyism. How well founded these character for rowdyism. How well founded these competents are competent and the character for rowdyism. How well founded these character for rowdyism. How well founded these competents is now in session, and although the completed.

The Legislature is now in session, and although the completed.

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The Legisl

commodations hitherto afforded by Nahant have been of an inferior order, and that liquor has been so in discriminately sold as to produce for the place a character for rowdyism. How well founded these complaints may be I am not prepared to say, but certainly a place of the peculiar character of Nahant ought to have a botel at which even the most fastidious tastes might be gratified, at the same time that the ordinary class of visiters should not have their wants disregarded. The Maine law ought to be there observed by common consent, and without the necessity of having resort to the aid of the algunzils of the police. The new hotel will be the property of Lynn people. A new steamboat is now in course of construction in your city, to run between Boston and Nahant. She will be called the D. H. Baker, after Dan. Baker, I presume, one of the popular and energetic citizens of Lynn, and its Mayor. The hotel will be ready for visiters by the 1st of June. Many rooms have already been engaged in it.

The discussion on the Liquor law has been post-poned by our House of Representatives from Tus sday, the 21st of February, to Thursday, the 24st of the substantial of the purpose of heating from the Supreme Court about the law, but really because the leading whigs cannot agree upon what course of action is best with reference to it. A new source of trouble has been encountered by the repealers, and one of the existence of which they could scarcely have dreamed. There is contention among the whigs for the leadership in the House. This position would have been Mr. Lord's without dispute, but that he took the cushion of the Speaker's chair, where he is as dignified as man well can be, and keeps admirable order among the somewhat heterogeneous mass whose chief officer he is. The rivaley for the leadership on the floor is between Col. Thompson and Mr. Wiggin

the thousand. There's not much of a distinction is their condect, but a great difference in the treatment to which they have been subjected.

The Miller delusion has been trevived by some persons in thus part of the world, who mot with so said a disappointment ten years ago this very time, when the day for the world's going out war set and appointed; and yet the world would skay—in space. At Salem, on the last Sabbath, a score of persons were baptized into the church of destruction, as I suppose I may call it, for it would hardly do to call it a string organization, seeing that the fundamental idea of it is so comprehensively sweeping in the way of using up "even the great globe itself." For myself, I am something more than half inclined to hope that the Millerites are right this time. The world is so bad—so very bad, morally speaking—that it does seem as if the best thing that could happen to it would be its fatal destruction. It needs the renovation that can come only through death. One might pity the little children whose lease of life has but just begun; but as for all other of those animals which pretend to "walk erect and look upon the stars," not a tear or a sight ought to be wasted upon them, were it cortain that the day of doom were fixed at some particular time in the spring. There is something radically wrong in the whole system and ordering of human life, which nothing but a correction of the first violence can put right. The world should be left free for the beginning anew of that experiment which has thus far worked so badly, and which has proved to be productive of quite as much misery as of anything else. I suppose that this phase of Millerism will have as great a run as its predecessor of 1843. Father Miller, I believe is dead, so that the world was destroyed to him long ago. The Czar of Rusala sparily responsible for the revival of Millerism, his movements against the Turks being regarded as the first step in that journey which is to end in "eternal smash."

Dr. Jewett, the famous lecturer, an

smash."

Dr. Jewett, the famous lecturer, and agent of the State Temperance Society, having threatened to "show up" Mr. Perter, of the Cambridge Hotel, the latter gentleman has told him to "go ahead," but says he shall hold him responsible for what he may say. So that there is a prospect of some sport for "the wicked," should these champions of their respective parties go into the ring. Mr. Porter, however, preposes to hold the Life Boat newspaper responsible for what the Doctor may publish through its columns, and not the Doctor himself.

ALGOMA.

Our Richmond Correspondence. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 20, 1854.

Internal Improvements in the Old Dominion Growth of Richmond-Her Commerce and Press
-The Democratic Split-Present Position of the Leading Newspapers-Washington's Monu-

Business having detained me for several weeks in the metropolis of the Old Dominion, I have thought that a few lines to your able journal would not prove

The many railroads and other works of internal mprovement recently commensed by the State in xcited a wonderful spirit of activity among the citizens of this place. From the numerous indications of commercial prosperity which have made their ap-pearance within a few years, I fear that much of the trade with country merchants of this State, and of other States south of Virginia, will soon be monopofall business of these houses was unusually heavy. and more than quadruple, it is said, that of any pre-vious season. In my walks and rides I have noticed everywhere evidences of the rapid growth of the city; new houses are being erected in very large numbers, and the wages of mechanical labor are advanced very greatly.

make Richmond the first city of the South. Red still increasing in price. In consequence of the road will soon be built from this city to a point on York river not more than thirty miles from Richmond. This railroad is regarded as the continuation of all the principal railroad lines, and will place Richmond district only a few hours from the bay. It is impossible to calculate the advantages which will accrue to the city from this road when completed.

age, and was a native of Rhode Island.

DESSE FROM CONVULNOUS CAUSED BY SCALES—COPORE
Gamble yesterists beld as request as No. 187 Correls,
stress, on the body of a child samed George Onlowerth,
two and a half years old, who ded in some queens of
scales produced on daterday by antideatally upesting a
pot of realiting less are: his parson during the temporaty
absence of his mother. A terifold was undered of deals
from convulsions produced by soulds.